Farm News

By J. A. Smith, County Agent

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO VARIETY GUIDE RELEASED FOR COUNTY

Appomattox farmers have a wide choice of flue-cured tobacco varieties to grow this year.

This varietal guide is released based on long-term tests and divides the tobaccos into three groups.

In the first group are listed varieties with full body, flavor, and aroma. Non-resistant varieties in this group include: Hicks, Virginia 21, White Gold, Yellow Special "A." Varieties with black shank resistance only are Vesta 5 and Oxford 1-181. Varieties with resistance to Granville and Fusarium wilt are Golden Wilt and Coker 156.

In the second group, characterized by medium body, flavor, and aroma, non-resistant varieties suggested for Virginia are Virginia Gold, Virginia Gold 2, and Golden Cure. Virginia 45 is resistant to mosaic only. Varieties with resistance to black shank, Granville Wilt and Fusarium Wilt are Coker 187-Hicks and McNair 121.

In "group III" only one variety is listed—a new one. It is NC 73, which yields about the same as Hicks. The cured leaf has some quality characteristics similiar to old-line types. It produces generally medium bodied leaf with normal grain and texture physical characteristics. Data indicates the new variety produces chemically well-balanced tobacco in the generally acceptable range. It is highly resistant to black shank, susceptible to Granville Wilt, and moderately resistant to Fusarium Wilt. Information available to date indicates it is not resistant to root rot organisms found on many Virginia farms.

The "Virginia Flue-Cured Variety Guide for 1959" is now available in county agent's office. It gives characteristics of each variety, along with yield data.

Other tobaccos for Virginia are:

Sun-cured tobacco — Little Sweet Orinoco.

Fire-cured tobacco — Lizzard Tail Orinoco, Walker's Broad Leaf, Hastings, or Virginia 312.

Burley — Burley 21, Kentucky 16, Burley 2, Burley 1, Burley 11-A, or Virginia B-29.

Aromatic — Samsun.

Certain varieties have been grown for certification in Virginia. A list of the growers is available from the Virginia Crop Improvement Association, Blacksburg, or from the county agent.

Poultry House Lighting Increases Flock Profits

Poultry house lighting can help increase the profits from your laying flock.

Poultry specialists at VPI say electric lights in poultry houses can boost egg production 20 to 30 per cent during the fall and winter months under favorable management conditions. It's simply a matter of using artificial lighting to lengthen the hen's working day. Three different lighting methods are in use —morning lighting, morning and evening lighting, and all-night lighting. The method used governs the lighting system to be installed.

For morning lighting you need one light for each 200 square feet of floor space in the laying house. For example, if the house is 2,000 square feet in size, 10 lights will be needed. For houses 20 feet wide, one light should be installed for each 10 feet of length. For houses 30 to 40 wide, two rows of lights should be installed. Mount the lights not more than 6 feet above the floor. Use 60-watt lamp bulbs in shallow dome reflectors. These reflectors give a wide spread of light. If reflectors are not installed, use 75-watt bulbs.

Control of the lights is important. Hens should be given a 14-hour working day. This is done by turning on the lights early in the morning. The lights can be controlled with a manual switch or a time clock. A time clock will automatically turn on the lights at the desired time and turn them off after daylight.

On cloudy days, it gets dark earlier than in clear weather, making it harder to provide the necessary 14 hours of lighting. Morning and evening lighting will provide the desired working day, regardless of weather conditions. This lighting method involves the use of lighting both in the morning and in the evening. A bright light circuit with the same number and spacing of lights as for morning lighting is used. In addition, a method of dimming the lights is necessary. Dimming causes the hens to get on the perches before the lights are turned off. It can be done by putting in another lighting circuit with just half as many smaller lights as there are bright lights. Ten watt lamp bulbs should be installed in these light outlets. A time clock will be needed.

With an all-night lighting system, the lights are turned on at dusk and turned off at dawn. One light outlet is required for each 200 square feet of floor area—the same as for morning lighting. However, smaller lamp bulbs, 10 or 15 watt, are recommended. This method provides just enough light for the hens to see their feed and water.

Proper use of any one of these three lighting systems can mean added profits for poultrymen. Additional information is available from county agents.

Many Dairymen Plan To Enlarge Herds

Many Virginia Grade A dairymen are planning to enlarge their herds, and only a small percentage plan to go out of business.

This was one of the many facts brought out by the recent survey of Grade A dairy farms in the state, says Dr. G. C. Graf, head of the dairy science department at VPI. The survey, in which nearly 4,000 questionnaires were sent out, was conducted by the dairy science department in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture.

Of the dairymen replying (84% of those receiving the questionnaries), 44% plan to enlarge their herds; 3% plan to reduce their herds; 2% are going out of business; and another 2% plan to change to non-dairy farming.

Over a third of the dairymen are 50 years old or older; 6% are under 25 years old; 29.6% are from 25 to 39 years old; 28% are 40 to 49 years old; The operators of Grade A dairy farms in Virginia average a little over 9 years of schooling. Eight percent had no schooling; 23% had 1 to 7 years; 41% had 8 to 11 years; 16% had 12 to 13 years; and 12% had college training. Dr. Graf says it is expected that the number of college-educated dairymen will increase in the future, since modern dairying is inreasing in complexity.

The Grade A herds average 40 cows per herd — a rather high average compared to many other states. The Dairy Herd Improvement Association (DHIA) herds average about 50 cows per herd. They have become gradually larger each year for the past 10 years.

Labor is an expensive item in dairy farming. The survey showed an average of $152 per month paid for labor. Eighty-one percent of the farms provide a house for the workers; 76% provide milk; 22% also provide meals. There are other prequisites furnished on 51% of the farms. Other expenses on dairy farms: 77% of the farms have upright silos; 20% have horizonal silos; and 11% use temporary silos. About one-fourth of the dairymen use green chop sometime during the year.

Eighty-two percent of the farms milk cows in stanchion barns, and 18% in elevated milking parlors. Pipeline milkers are used on 16% of the farms. On the farms with bulk milk tanks, the direct expansion type tanks outnumber the ice-bank type tanks two to one.

Dairymen buy more dairy animals than they sell for dairy purposes. About 4 animals were sold per 100 milking cows, and 9 were bought. On the other hand, the dairymen sold 18 cows as culls for every 100 milking cows in the herd. These figures indicate that there is good demand for dairy cattle in Virginia, Dr. Graf said.

The dairymen generally are doing a good job at brucellosis control. The survey showed that 19% of the herds were brucellosis free, and that 85% of the dairymen have adopted the calfhood vaccination program.

Meow!

Just as a small - town butcher was explaining the merits of a roast to a customer, a women rushed in and interrupted him.

"Give me half a pound of cat-meat—quick!" she ordered. Then she turned to the first customer and said, "I hope you won't mind my being served ahead of you."

"Oh, no," shrugged the first woman, "not if youre so hungry as all that."

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year; payable in advance.

Appomattox is a growing town.

World Bank head going to Cairo for talks.

Ben - Gurion would ease on Israeli Arabs.

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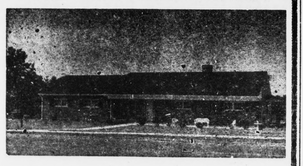

Richard D. Robinson

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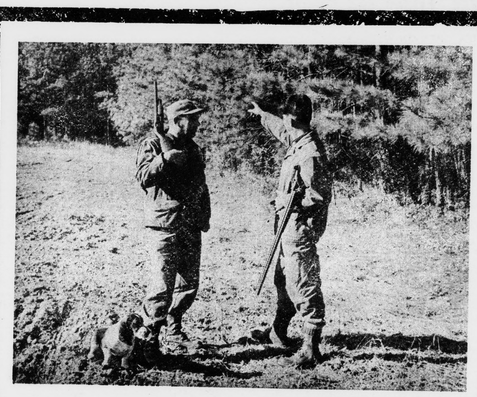
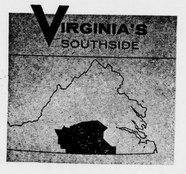


Our trees grow faster than our new plant can use them!

Furniture, wood pulp and lumber manufacturing have all grown fast in Southside Virginia. Yet in many parts of the area, tree growth still outstrips tree use. For in this favorable climate and soil, hard and soft woods mature from 50% to 100% faster than further north.

Another growing resource for your plant in Southside Virginia is the abundant electric power supplied by Vepco's modern, interconnected network. Over 1,700,000 kilowatts of generating capability now . . . due to exceed 2,000,000 kilowatts by 1961.

Interested? Ask Vepco for more facts and confidential site-finding help in this land of mild climate and pleasant living . . . where you get Southern advantages within overnight range of top Northeast and Mid-west markets.



50 Write or phone, Clark P. Spellman, Manager—Area Development
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC and POWER COMPANY
Electric Building, Richmond 9, Virginia • Milton 9-1411

VEPCO POWERS PROGRESS

This Advertisement, inviting new plants to your Top-of-the-South area, reaches

MILLIONS OF BUSINESS READERS FROM COAST TO COAST

Rocks

Rocks, Jan. 12 — Due to the extreme cold weather, farming is at a standstill. The teachers and pupils are back at work again.

Herbert Goin killed a turkey one Saturday recently.

Walter Ranson was confined to his home last week because of sickness.

A few were out for the Tuesday night service last week.

Friends are sorry to hear Mrs. Elvie Wooldridge of near Evergreen fell last Thursday at her home and broke her ankle. We wish her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Walter Ranson was visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bobby Mitchell at Appomattox Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Strode Burks, of Appomattox, Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Burks, of Lynchburg, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Farrar, of Evergreen and Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Marks and children, of Richmond, were visiting Mrs. M. H. Marks and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ranson Sunday afternoon.

A large crowd attended the burial services for J. Tilden Paulette at his home today.

Ruby Richardson spent Sunday with Charlene Ranson.

Mr. and Mrs. Aulden Roach, of Lynchburg, were in the neighborhood Sunday.

Miss Hazel Moon (Missionary), will be guest speaker at Rocks Church on Tuesday night, January 20. The public is invited.

Cotton futures off 15 to 60 cents a bale.

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Appomattox, Virginia

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WESSON OIL		QT.	55c
BLUE PLATE COFFEE	6 OZ.	Instant	85c
CORN BEEF	Holly Brand	12 oz.	39c
WIGWAM PINTO BEANS	303 can - 10 -		$1.00
NABISCO — RITZ		12 oz.	29c
BLUEBERRY PANCAKE MIX	Pillbury		24c

Plenty of Free Parking

Come & Visit Us.

Beckham

Beckham, Jan. 13 — Mrs. Ruth Wheeler, Mis, Mary Ann Wheeler, Mr. Robert Moore, Mrs. Carlton Harvey, Miss Virginia Lee Harvey, and Mr. Rice Moore visited Mrs. C. A. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Hal Moore Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Howlett Drinkard, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Martin, Rev. Randolph Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Jutson Morris and Mrs. J. T. Morris Visited Mrs. T. M. Martin and Miss Eunice Martin on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Martin and Gloria, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Martin, Faye and Janet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris, Ronnie and Carolyn Jo were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Martin and family of Lynchburg.

Miss Kitty Lou O'Brien of Appomattox spent Friday night and Saturday with Miss Mildred Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Totty and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burge of Concord visited Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Mays Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Burge and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Hacker Martin Sunday afternoon. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Martin and Mrs. Abner Grow Sunday night.

Rev. Aaron Smith preached at Trinity Church Sunday morning with very good attendance. He will conduct prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 7:30.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Martin and Mrs. Charles Tweedy visiste Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Burge, Jr., and family Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Moore and Sue Sunday afternoon.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Mark 10:32-45.
Devotional Reading: John 13:1-17.

Cost of Greatness

Lesson for January 18, 1959

THERE is a religion which specializes in destroying desire. If you wish to be saved, they will tell you, you must stop wishing for anything, even to be saved. You must go farther than that, you must get rid of the wish to get rid of all wishes. The happy man is he in whom all desire is dead.

Jesus never indulged in such talk. He had no hard words for ambitious men. Of course he made a different story, when men were ambitious for the wrong reasons or for the wrong things. But ambition as such, he never condemned. Two of his nearest friends told him one day, not too privately either, that they wanted to sit at his right hand and his left when at last he should be King. That was another way of saying they wanted to share his power and his greatness. The other disciples were disgusted and angry; but not Jesus. All he said was, in effect: **Greatness has a price; are you prepared to pay it?**

Dr. Foreman

The Towel

The price was a cup that must be drunk; a baptism to be undergone. It is quite plain that these are figures of speech, as Jesus used them to those ambitious brothers James and John. For Jesus was never baptized after that, and all the cups from which he drank were ordinary cups such as all poor families used. This price-of-greatness Jesus himself illustrated by what he, greatest among the great, was and did. At the last supper, it was remembered afterwards what Jesus had done besides presiding at the meal. He knew he had come from God, knew he was going again to God, and that the Father had given all things into his hands. Surely these words spell greatness beyond comparison. Yet knowing his greatness, "he took a towel . . ." (The story is in John 13.) The cost of greatness is to become a servant. The mark of greatness is not power-over, but service-to.

The Teaching

Well, you might say, that towel incident was something special. Jesus sat among those men as their acknowledged Master; if for a few moments he took the part of a slave, a personal valet, he soon enough put on the teacher's gown again. Is there some way of serving others where we are, as we are—is there any way in which a teacher, for instance, can be "servant of all" without leaving the classroom or putting on an apron? Again Jesus shows us the way. All through his public life he was a teacher. What he had to say was more than personal opinion, it was a message from God. Yet Jesus was always humbly at the disposal of those he taught, with all their stupidity and selfishness. Much of his teaching, if not most of it, was simply speaking to questions or remarks other people made. When a heckler would ask him a question, he seldom brushed it off. He never said, "I am too busy to answer you," or "Your question is too stupid for words." On the contrary, he met people where they were and answered the questions they had, not the questions they doubtless should have had. So the professional man or woman can take his profession as a mere ladder to the big money, or as a means of humble service, in Christ's name and spirit.

The Cross

For Jesus, being at the service of others was not a matter of keeping office hours, of "being available." That was much; but there was a last and highest point. Day by day he spent himself for others. But at last he gave his life, not bit-by-bit, hour by hour, but all at once, poured out like wine of sacrifice. The Son of Man, he said of himself, did not come to be served but to serve . . . But what did it mean, to him, to serve? The servant's towel was dramatic. The serviceable teaching was less dramatic, more useful. But these did not reach far enough. When his saying about "not to be served but to serve" was remembered, they remembered the end of the sentence: "to give his life a ransom for many." Jesus' road to greatness took him straight to the Cross. No by-passes lead to greatness. Thinking over the roll-call of Christian heroes—the reader may name his own—one quality is found in them all: they loved themselves last.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Council of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Subscription price, $2.00 a year, payable in advance.

About The Home

By Frances Dell

Unfinished furniture is popular these days. It can be bought in a large number of woods and is not expensive.

Patience and care count more than skill when enamel is used for the finish. However, there are a few steps it is best to know if a durable, washable finish is to be gotten.

Work should be done in a dust-free well-ventilated room. Before any finish is applied, look carefully for splits, nail holes, or open joints, and fill these imperfections with non-shrinking wood putty to slightly more than full. Allow the filler to dry and sand smooth.

Next, sand all surfaces with No. 1-0 sandpaper. Round sharp corners so the finish won't chip. Use sandpaper holder or block, and sand with the grain of the wood. After this job is done, dust with turpentine-soaked rag.

Seal the wood with one coat of shellac diluted half-and-half with denatured alcohol. When dry, smooth with No. 3-0 steel wool. Use a vacuum cleaner to dust away particles of steel wool.

Now you are ready to start with an undercoat. If a single finishing of dark enamel is to be used, tint the undercoat. Use oil color or mix three-fourths undercoat with one-fourth enamel. Thorough stirring is necessary.

When applying undercoat, brush out well. Start painting at top. Smooth undercoat with No. 3-0 sandpaper after it has dried for 24 hours.

Now—apply enamel. Flow enamel on and smooth with light cross-brushing. Work as rapidly as possible, and be careful not to overbrush. Dip only half of the brush and apply with a light touch.

Health and Beauty

There is hardly a family this time of year where one or more of its members are not troubled with sinusitis to some degree. The sinuses are cavities in the bones of the skull that open into the nasal passages.

Most cases of troublesome sinusitis start from a bad cold. It has been said that about two thirds of the world's headaches are related to sinus disorder. The nasal membrane is extremely sensitive to all kinds of influences. A little loss of sleep, cold or wet feet or a draft at the neck may be all that is necessary to cause the membrane to become congested.

In the case of a head cold, the inflammation spreads along the mucous membrane into the sinus. It cannot get out since the membrane is swollen and the opening is too small. This produces pressure inside the sinus. The accumulated fluid becomes coagulated, thick and gummy. Only when there is enough of this fluid to overflow is it forced out into the nasal passages, but the sinus is by no means drained.

Operations for sinus conditions in the past have not been notably successful. When surgeons make new openings into the sinus cavities the bones and cartilege tend to grow back together.

Diet is important in the formation and maintenance of well-formed mouth and nasal passages. Make sure that your family is getting a goodly supply of vitamin A and D, and calcium as well as vitamin C.

Vitamin A occurs in fish liver oil and we think it is wise to supplement your diet with a teaspoon of his each day. This vitamin appears in most yellow and green foods, such as butter, carrots, and salad greens.

Proteins are important in any diet. First-class protein must come from animal foods, milk, fish and cheese.

Sweets are bad for the sinus and should be avoided. It will be wise to keep the amount of table salt used for seasoning to a minimum. Alcohol is one of the worst offenders.

BOWLING LEAGUE STANDING

	W	L
Fire Department	24	3
Garment Company	16	11
J. C.'s	15	12
Transco No. 1	14	13
Transco No. 2	14	13
G. E.	13	14
B & W	7	20
State Police	5	22

High Team: J. C.'s, 1625
High Set: W. Jameson, 359
High Game: B. Jameson, 151.

Liberty Chapel

Liberty Chapel, Jan. 14 — J. H. Reynolds is spending several days this week in Lynchburg with Mrs. Reynolds at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Coleman.

Mrs. Elsie Cardwell was a recent visitor of her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gunetr.

Mr. and Mrs Lonnie Reynolds and family visited in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Malcomb Booker Sunday afternoon.

Jack Silby who has had an infected arm is much improved, we hope he will soon be able to use it.

Looking For Results?

Try WIRTHMORE Twin Mix

Give your calves a good start in life by feeding Twin Mix. It costs little now and will pay you big dividends later.

Twin Mix is composed of cereal grains, milk product, soybean meal, linseed meal, fish meal and molasses plus all essential minerals and vitamins. It supplies the nutrients needed to supplement milk or milk substitutes and promote more rapid, economical growth.

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NOTICE

To Dog Owners

1959 Dog Tags must be secured not later than January 31, 1959 from the Office of the County Treasurer. If it is not convenient for you to come to the Treasurer's Office in Person, they may be obtained by mail by stating the sex of the dog and sending amount as follows:

Male	$ 1.00
Unsexed Female	1.00
Female	3.00
20-Dog Kennel	15.00
50-Dog Kennel	25.00

Please present your certificate of rabies vaccination with your application for license.

John G. Plunkett
Treasurer Appomattox County
APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

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1—1957 FORD Customline, 4-door, V-8 motor, Fordomatic trans., radio heater. Two-tone paint.

1—1957 MERCURY Monteray, 2-dr Hard top, Mercomatic trans., radio, heater, power steering power brakes, white wall tires.

1—1956 PACKARD 2 Door, hard top. Automatic trans., radio, heater. Power Steering, power brakes, Two tone paint. and white wall tires.

1—1952 PLYMOUTH 2 Dr., Cranbrook, heater.

1952 FORD Customline, 2 door, radio and heater.

1—1953 NASH 4 Door, automatic trans., radio and heater.

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1—1953 CHEVROLET ½ ton pick up. Delux cab and heater.

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